

Hernu ends visit to Oman

BAHRAIN (R) — French Defence Minister Charles Hernu flew home after a two-day visit to Oman to promote sales of French arms to the country. Oman is already buying some arms from France, but Britain is the main supplier. Before leaving Muscat, officials said Mr. Hernu met the Omani Deputy Prime Minister in charge of defence, Faher ibn Taimur Al Said. Mr. Hernu, the first French defence minister to visit Oman, also visited the Musandam enclave overlooking the strategic Straits of Hormuz, the gateway to oilfields in the Gulf. Earlier Mr. Hernu met Sultan Qaboos ibn Said at his palace in the southern province of Dhofar, the official Oman Press Agency said. It gave no details of the meeting.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جordan Times يومي اخبار مستقل عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"



Volume 8 Number 2158

AMMAN, MONDAY JANUARY 10, 1983 — RABIA THANI 26, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Tareq Aziz, Rajavi agree to end Gulf war

PARIS (R) — Deputy Iraqi Prime Minister Tareq Aziz held five hours of talks with Iranian opposition leader Masoud Rajavi outside Paris Sunday, a spokesman for Mr. Rajavi said. Mr. Aziz and Mr. Rajavi, chairman of the national council of resistance, said in a joint communique they agreed on the need to end the 20-month-old war between Iran and Iraq. It was the first known contact between the Iraqi government and the council, which links most major groups opposed to the rule of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The two men met at Mr. Rajavi's home at Avers-Sur-Oise, the spokesman said. Mr. Rajavi, accusing Ayatollah Khomeini of prolonging the war with Iraq against the wishes of the Iranian population, called for direct negotiations with the Iraqi government after "the downfall of the Khomeini regime".

Fahd, Kuwaiti minister hold talks

BAHRAIN (R) — Kuwait's Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Al Khalifa Al Sabah arrived in Riyadh Sunday and immediately went in to talks expected to deal with the price of oil. The official Saudi Press Agency said that immediately after his arrival the minister met King Fahd and Saudi Petroleum Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani. It said the visit was expected to last several days. Industry analysts in Bahrain said the talks were likely to be connected with oil price and production problems now facing the 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in the oversupplied world market. They also noted oil ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council, which groups Saudi Arabia and Kuwait with Oman, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates, were expected to meet soon.

Bomb injures 5 at Dutch soccer match

THE HAGUE (R) — Five people were injured, one seriously, when an explosive device went off among spectators at a soccer match here Sunday, police said. A spokesman described the device as a fragmentation bomb, which exploded in one of the stands scattering pieces of metal. One injured man was detained in hospital. The four others were discharged after medical treatment. The blast occurred during the Dutch soccer cup third round match between Ajax Amsterdam and the Hague, police said. Two people, believed to be Hague supporters, were detained by police. The game, which was not interrupted, was won 3-2 by Ajax.

Zia fails to attend cabinet meeting

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistani military ruler Gen. Muhammad Zia Ul Haq Sunday failed to attend his first cabinet meeting since receiving a medical check-up in the United States. The official Pakistan News Agency APP said he was "slightly indisposed" but gave no details. Gen. Zia returned home two weeks ago from official visits to the United States and Canada and a stay at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington. An official statement said Gen. Zia, 54, had been given a "green bill of health." Last June Gen. Zia spent several days in hospital in Pakistan with a kidney ailment.

2 Chilean policemen sentenced to death

VINA DEL MAR, Chile (R) — Two Chilean policemen have been sentenced to death after being found guilty of raping and murdering three people over a one-year period, legal sources said Sunday. The presiding judge at a local court said former policemen Jorge Sagredo Pizarro and Carlos Alberto Collins had savagely killed young men and women after raping them in this beach resort.

King, Arafat hold talks

By Lamis Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein met Sunday with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat to review the latest developments in the Middle East and current efforts to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

During the meeting, which was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and senior Jordanian government officials and PLO Executive and Central committee members, the King briefed Mr. Arafat on the results of his visits to Paris, Moscow and Peking at the head of an Arab League delegation to explain the Arab peace plan and on his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington in December.

A PLO official Sunday described the talks as "important" and said that "they have been going very smoothly". Dr. Assaad Abdul Rahman, a member of the Palestine National Council (PNC) and the Palestine Central Committee (PCC), told

reporters at the PLO Chairman's residence in Amman that the Palestinian-Jordanian talks centred on the results of King Hussein's talks with President Reagan.

Dr. Abdul Rahman pointed out that the U.S. administration appears to prefer non-PLO members to prefer in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian negotiation delegation.

He said the issue of forming a joint Palestinian-Jordanian peace team is one of the topics which were discussed by the two leaders on Sunday. But Dr. Abdul Rahman said he did not think that Jordan and the PLO are going to reach a concrete formula on the negotiating delegation during Mr.



His Majesty King Hussein receives Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat at the Royal Palace Sunday. Also present are (left to right) His Royal Highness

Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi. (Petra photo)

Arafat's current visit to Jordan.

"Any agreement of this sort will be tentative and it would be presented to the PNC meeting (which is supposed to take place in Algeria next month) for approval," he said.

He said the current Palestinian-Jordanian talks are very important because they follow the King's visit to the United States and before the intended visit of Mr. Arafat to Moscow. The PLO chairman is expected to

arrive in Moscow on Tuesday and will be accompanied by several senior PLO members to confer with the new Soviet leadership. I think it is time for mutual consultations between the Palestinians and the new Soviet leadership," Dr. Abdul Rahman said. He added that he expects the Soviets to play a more active role in the area.

Among the other important issues which were and will be discussed in the Jordanian-PLO talks

is details of an agreed confederation between Jordan and a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza. The talks would also aim at further coordinating political moves in the coming months. Dr. Abdul Rahman said.

The King is expected to meet again with the PLO chairman and delegation before Mr. Arafat's departure. Mr. Arafat will hold a press conference Monday evening to talk about the results of his talks with the King here.

Police chief makes progress towards Tripoli ceasefire

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's police chief appeared to be making some progress towards arranging a ceasefire between warring pro-Syrian and anti-Syrian factions in the northern city of Tripoli Sunday as one person died in sporadic fighting there.

State-run Beirut Radio quoted the police commander, Hisham Al Sharar, as saying Tripoli that the rival armed groups had promised to pull their gunmen out of the battle zones this evening. If this happened, Lebanese police would enter the areas and take responsibility for security there.

Previous ceasefire agreements have failed to stop the fighting, the latest and most fierce round in a long war between supporters and opponents of Syria in Tripoli. Syrian troops have been stationed in the Tripoli area since

the end of the Lebanese civil war in 1970. They withdrew from most of the city after a previous upsurge of violence a year ago.

The radio reported that one person had been killed in a brief clash this morning. This brings the death toll since the fighting started a month ago to about 175.

The deployment of Lebanese police in the battle-torn slums of Tripoli is a compromise between some of the anti-Syrian groups, which wanted the Lebanese regular army moved in, and other factions which proposed a joint force drawn from all the warring groups should patrol the area.

The police commander made clear in an interview published in Beirut Sunday that he did not believe the police—known as the Internal Security Forces (ISF)—were strong enough to

impose a lasting peace on the city. "In Tripoli, for instance, the ISF can apprehend a criminal, it can act as a buffer between forces, but it is unreasonable to expect it to attack fighters and strip them of their weapons, which are better than the weapons of the ISF," he told the English-language weekly Monday Morning.

Giving a rare official description of the problems faced by the police, Mr. Sharar said the Internal Security Forces were powerless when they came under fire from heavy weapons in a battlefield such as Tripoli.

"What can an ISF element do then? He can't shoot back because he would then be accused of bias and because he doesn't have that kind of artillery anyway, so he runs and takes cover," Mr. Sharar said.

The police chief said only the regular army could disarm the warring factions, and the army could not be deployed in Tripoli without the agreement of Syria.

When Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan discussed the Tripoli crisis with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad in Damascus Saturday, the official Syrian News Agency said the two men agreed the Lebanese ISF should try to restore peace in the city.

This suggested that either the Lebanese had not proposed or the Syrians had not accepted deployment of the Lebanese army there.

In Beirut, Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Saadoun saw U.S. special envoy Morris Draper as part of preparations for Monday's fifth round of talks with Israeli officials on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

The Lebanese and Israeli governments have not yet been able to agree even on an agenda for the talks. A senior Lebanese official said intensive diplomatic efforts by the United States since the fourth round of talks on Thursday had failed to produce any progress.

Lebanon is refusing to agree to an Israeli demand that the "normalisation" of relations between Lebanon and Israel should be on the agenda, maintaining that the prime purpose of the talks is to arrange an Israeli pullback.

Israeli troops invaded Lebanon last June in an attempt to crush the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Monday's withdrawal talks are scheduled to be held in the town of Khalde, behind Israeli lines just south of Beirut.

Tel Aviv police on high alert after bomb attack

TEL AVIV (R) — Police and security forces were on high alert Sunday after 33 Israelis were wounded in the past 48 hours in separate attacks by suspected Palestinian commandos in Israeli-occupied South Lebanon and in Tel Aviv itself.

In what a spokesman said was the first serious terrorist incident in the city since 1975, two hand grenades were hurled at a civilian bus in south Tel Aviv on Saturday evening. Three of the 12 people wounded were still in hospital Sunday.

The Tel Aviv attack followed the Friday afternoon ambush of a military bus south of Beirut, in which 21 Israeli soldiers were wounded by light arms and bazooka fire.

The military spokesman said

troops had killed two commandos involved in the ambush, which brought the number of Israeli casualties in Lebanon in the last three weeks to six dead and 25 wounded.

Security chiefs delivered reports on the attacks at Sunday's weekly cabinet meeting in Jerusalem chaired by Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor said.

Tel Aviv police meanwhile detained more than 100 suspects and were searching warehouses and abandoned apartments often used by Arab labourers from the occupied territories employed in Tel Aviv.

Southern exits from the city had been blocked, the spokesman said.

Palestinian attacks on Israeli targets have been stepped up since the start two weeks ago of talks between Israel and Lebanon on an Israeli troop withdrawal and future relations.

Military sources were quoted by Israeli newspapers as saying they expected the incidents to continue for the duration of the negotiations, since it appeared the commandos had reorganised in South Lebanon in the aftermath of Israel's June invasion which Israel said was aimed at eradicating the threat from across the border.

Tel Aviv police months ago cited intelligence reports that the Palestinians, expelled from Beirut and driven from bases in South Lebanon, planned to strike in the metropolitan area.

Chiefs hidden just across the border—the first such discovery reported since the early days of the invasion.

The two direct attacks on the buses were in contrast to previous indirect attacks, which generally involved land mines or bombs planted in areas frequented by Israeli troops.

In Tel Aviv, the bus was passing through a quiet business area when attackers tossed two Soviet-made hand grenades from the second-storey window of a house flanking the street.

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Vogel: U.S. ready to ease stand on missiles

BONN (R) — West German Opposition leader Hans-Jochen Vogel said Sunday he believed the United States was prepared to compromise at its Geneva talks with the Soviet Union on reducing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Mr. Vogel, who met President Reagan and other U.S. leaders in Washington last week, said on television that he thought the American position was "not fixed and firmly laid down once and forever until the end of 1983."

The United States has been criticised in West Germany for not responding positively to offers of missile cuts by senior Soviet leader Yuri Andropov.

The United States has so far stuck to the so-called "zero option" under which NATO would refrain from developing new U.S. cruise and ballistic missiles in Western Europe from the end

of this year if the Soviet Union withdraws all its medium-range missiles targeted on Western Europe.

Public opinion polls show most West Germans believe neither the United States nor the Soviet Union is negotiating seriously at the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Mr. Vogel, the Social Democratic (SPD) candidate for chancellor in West Germany's March 6 elections, leaves for Moscow Monday for three days of talks with Soviet leaders.

Opponents have accused him of trying to exploit the missile issue for electoral purposes and of moving away from a commitment by former SPD Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to deploy the new U.S. missiles in West Germany unless progress is made in Geneva.

Mr. Vogel said he did not

exclude the possibility that the West would deploy the weapons if the Soviet Union would not budge and "no result is achieved despite the great efforts of our American friends."

Disarmament is emerging as one of the main issues in the March elections. Mr. Vogel's talks in Washington and Moscow are bound to score him some election points but at the same time he is obviously anxious to deflect conservative jibes that he is undermining the position of the United States, West Germany's most important ally.

On the same television programme Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher repeated his call for a compromise between President Reagan's "zero option" and Mr. Andropov's offer to cut Soviet missiles to the number deployed by Britain and France.

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Egypt to diversify sources of arms supplies

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HOME NEWS

Health minister reports on meeting in Riyadh

Arab council decides to set up 2 health centres in occupied land

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Health Ministers' Executive Council, which concluded Saturday its meetings in Riyadh, decided in principle to establish two health centres in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Health Minister Zuhair Malhas announced here Sunday.

Speaking upon return to Amman after participating in the meeting, Dr. Malhas said that the council decided to sound out Arab countries about their willingness to train West Bank or Gaza Strip doctors at their universities to work at these health centres.

The council will ask Arab health ministries to offer medical treatment to the inhabitants of the occupied territories and will, for this purpose, set up a medical committee from the Jordanian Health Ministry and the Palestine Red Crescent Society to handle the procedure and facilitate the travel of patients to various Arab countries, the minister said.

At its meeting the council also examined the effects and damages caused by the recent earthquake in North Yemen and allocated financial and material assistance to the victims, according to Dr. Malhas.

Also on the council's agenda was the transfer of the World Health Organisation's regional office from Alexandria to Amman along with subjects connected with health topics, including ways of protection from radioactive substances.

During his stay in Riyadh, Dr. Malhas met with his Saudi counterpart to discuss subjects of mutual concern to Jordan and Saudi Arabia. It was decided at the meeting that a large number of Jordanian physicians will be assigned to work in Saudi Arabian hospitals, the minister said.

Another subject on the council's agenda was the prospect of creating or promoting paramedical services in Arab states and, in this context, the council decided to distribute gold and silver medals to honour those excelling in their paramedical courses, the minister added.

Dr. Malhas said the council also decided to organise an Arab seminar on health services with the subject of insecticides as its main topic.

Furthermore, the council decided to form a special committee to examine unorthodox methods which cigarette companies resort to in promoting the sale of their products and will call on various Arab ministries of information to ban all commercials promoting the sale of cigarettes in public media and to ban entry of publications promoting them, the minister added.

World community responsible for displaced Palestinians

By Afifah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The international community bears a major part of the responsibility of supporting displaced Palestinians and such a responsibility should not be considered as solely Arab, a leading Palestinian figure said here Sunday.

Mohammad Nimir Al Masri, member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) planning council, was speaking to the Jordan Times after the conclusion of a seven-day meeting held in Amman by delegates from Arab countries hosting Palestinian refugees.

The conference came at a time when the Arab Nation is passing through a difficult, delicate and critical stage," he said.

The eight topics discussed by the conference included the execution of recommendations adopted by its previous session and evaluation of the activities of the conference.

The subject of Palestinian affairs in occupied territories included Israeli settlements on Arab lands, the occupation authority's arbitrary measures against Palestinians, winning Arab capitals with Jerusalem and in other occupied cities, and Palestinian resistance against the occupation.

Parallel to the Palestinian affairs in occupied territories, the conference also discussed refugee affairs in the Israeli-occupied territories as well as host Arab countries.

The discussions included the UNRWA decision taken last August to suspend food rations to Palestinian refugees, an emergency meeting of the UNRWA's consultative committee, educational conditions in UNRWA schools, conditions of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and the Arab response to an appeal by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) for contribution to help the refugees.

The status of Palestinian people in the Arab World was one of the

major issues discussed during the conference. It included Palestinians' travel, residence, work and travel documents.

The conference also discussed Palestinian affairs dealt with by the United Nations General Assembly in its last session.

Recommendations of the Palestinian students' educational council and Israeli nuclear activities were the last two topics discussed by the conference.

Referring to the UNRWA's decision to suspend food rations to refugees, Mr. Masri said that "although the decision seems to be recent, but it is in reality a part of the UNRWA's policy based on shirking its responsibility towards Palestinian rights."

He also said that even some members of the international community are trying to escape from their responsibilities towards Palestinian refugees.

Mr. Masri pointed out that the conference entirely rejected such a policy, but adopted some recommendations to face such issues.

Deepliving into the subject, Mr. Masri indicated that there is a tangible movement aiming at imposing the burden of supporting Palestinian refugees on Arab countries and the financing of

refugees relief operations on oil-producing Arab countries.

He said that this movement is an outcome of the UNRWA's pretext of financial deficit." He added that "such a pretext is motivated by political considerations by countries responsible for the Arab one."

The recommendations adopted by the conference will be submitted to the next session of the Arab League General Secretariat for approval and necessary action. The conference will resume its sessions in Tunis in July 1983.

Finance departments to use allocations

AMMAN (Petra) — Finance Minister Saleh Mass'adeh Sunday issued instructions to various finance departments in different government services to start spending from funds allocated for their departments in the 1983 fiscal budget. The total sum allocated for current expenditure amounts to JD 471 million in accordance with the new budget.

AWSA services unaffected by blizzard

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA) services were not affected at all as a result of the blizzard that hit Jordan in the past week, according to AWSA Director-General Mohammad Kallani.

2 Irbid towns get development loans

IRBID (Petra) — The Cities and Villages Development Bank Sunday announced its approval of a JD 51,000 loan to the towns of Irbid and Irbil in Irbid Governorate. The money will be used mainly for road construction projects.

Experience Beckett's profound absurdities inside a theatre

By Gamini Akmeemana
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "Waiting for Godot" is one of the new truly universal plays of our time. While some of the reasons why this play has been such a success with theatre-goers may be mysterious, there is little doubt that its simplicity, at a purely technical level, appeals to theatre-makers, especially those who, like the Yarmouk Players, work at grass-roots level.

Better-known for their presentations of ancient tragedies, the Yarmouk University-based student group have now produced an excellent production of Beckett's tragicomedy. The pundits who stay at home rather than watch an amateur production should have second and third thoughts now; "Waiting for Godot" means not only that the Yarmouk Players are good, but also that they are versatile.

Taking it for granted that interest in theatre is less in Jordan than in the visual arts, and that an English-language play can only reach a select audience here, there is no need to count the number of heads in the audience to judge the success of the play. On Thursday and Saturday nights at the British Council, the audience was small, but engrossed. The actors, used to that sort of thing, performed, apparently oblivious to the frugal arithmetic.

Director Ian Carruthers had arranged several ominous objects on the stage. It's bad enough before the curtain goes up—there is a dead bird (it's not real, but you think that's just what it's supposed to be) in a cage hanging outside the curtain—but the curtain parts to show a coffin, a gallows and a chair criss-crossed with electric wires.

This is to add several layers of emphasis to the leafless tree in the play. The atmosphere is that of a sauna or torium—cum-torium chamber, and the play opens with one of two tramps emerging out of the coffin in a grotesquely-burlesque parody of boredom.

For the play is about boredom. It is condescending towards boredom, and indulge, but above all it's ironical. Beckett is sometimes close to banality trying to make a point—the long-suffering Lucky is a case in point—but irony falls out of the actors' mouths like the leaves that the two tramps miss so much.

This bid at originality has diminished the almost-tangible emptiness that comes from the text. Instead of standing in contrast to the overwrought minds of Vladimir and Estragon, the small stage too, is crowded, and we need the dialogue to be reminded of the emptiness of the landscape. But the instruments of death, bemoaning the obviously inadequate human figures, add another dimension. The helplessness of the tramps is heightened by them in very literal terms.

Unlike some people, the two tramps can't make up their minds that death is the ultimate solution to the riddle of life. They are confused about their confusion. Who is Godot? What is he? Are they at the right place? In the text, the tramps pretend they can't find a bit of rope to hang themselves with. Here, they have a full-scale gallows, so that they don't have that flimsy excuse when it comes to the ultimate question.

Hussein Jabarin as Estragon and Muheir Karaki as Vladimir

occupy Palestine, the Golani Heights and Lebanon."

He added that concerned people for resuming relief operations for Palestinian refugees "should make sure that it is an international responsibility and not an Arab one."

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Bardot evaluates acting career at 47

By Donald Forbes
Reuter

PARIS — Deep in the heart of every Frenchman is an image of the Frenchwoman of his dreams — and every so often, Brigitte Bardot emerges from retirement to remind him that she is the woman.

At 47, the face and the figure are still. But the voice is still as smoky provocative and the pout as enticing as in the sex-kitten days of the 1950s when her films started to brush away the more austere cobwebs of sexual inhibitions in France.

Bardot has just made one of the occasional public appearances which prove that absence from the screen has not dulled her indelible romance with the public.

French television broadcast a three-part biography of the actress charting her extraordinary life from the days of precocious childhood to the campaigns on behalf of animals to which she now devotes herself.

The series showed a Bardot capable of touching vulnerability as well as a serious-minded woman with forthright and sometimes acerbic views on modern France.

This Bardot has trenchant things to say about religion, politics, the cinema and the sex war.

Even journalists who have mocked her films in their columns acknowledge that no other actress in France can rival Bardot's charisma. The loyalty she commands was dubbed "Bardotatory" by one critic.

The iconoclastic left-wing daily Liberation described most of her 30 films as "potboilers" in one breath and called her "our national heroine" in the next.

"Perhaps her acting wasn't up to much," admitted one admirer, "but there is no one else quite like her. As a woman, she is simply fantastic."

The Bardot phenomenon did not happen by accident. Nor was she entirely the creation of her first husband, Roger Vadim. As the biography showed, few lives

can have been photographed and filmed so intensively since birth.

"Bardot's middle-class Parisian parents brought her up to be a star as if it were a birthright," a friend of the family said. "She was literally programmed for fame."

Despite the poise and apparently easy success, Bardot insists that she is essentially timid and that she used to quail at the pressures of being a public figure.

When her career was at its height, she says she felt "uprooted, unbalanced and lost in a world that seemed mad."

In 1972, she gave up the cinema because she hated it and has never been tempted back.

"The cinema world is rotten," she told journalists recently. "If ever I can say that my life has not been wasted, it will be because of my battles in defence of animals."

The most famous of her struggles has been against the annual cull of baby seals in Canada which has become a powerful public issue in France.

An opinion poll which Bardot commissioned showed that 90 per

cent of the country supported her campaign and her sincerity is unquestioned even by detractors.

"As a film star, I didn't have a positive image for people," she said. "That has been changed by my crusade against the ill-treatment of animals and the environment. I will fight for as long as I have to because this is an area where I can do something worthwhile."

Three times divorced, she lives with her dogs and a donkey on the shores of the Mediterranean at St. Tropez which her fame helped transform into a chic resort.

Time not spent on her causes is devoted to friends and a tranquil life. The days when she had a white Rolls-Royce and a chauffeur and was tempestuously married to millionaire Gunther Sachs are long over.

Bardot says she prides herself on speaking her mind and does not hesitate to voice unfashionable views.

She criticizes Frenchwomen for spending too much time haggling



Bardot: "If ever I can say that my life is wasted, it will be because of my battles in defence of animals."

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DE FACTONOMICS

A realistic budget for 1983

The 1983 budget which was approved by the National Consultative Council last week can be described as a much more realistic one than previous budgets. This leads to the conclusion that it will have a better chance of implementation without excesses or shortfalls.

I recall that in 1982, the budget overall figures were as follows:

Total expenditures equalled JD 765 million of which JD 419.5 million were recurring and JD 345.5 million were capital. Total revenues were estimated at JD 729 million of which foreign loans and technical assistance accounted for JD 131 million and Arab aid JD 260 million.

The estimated deficit stood at JD 36 million.

However, pre-actual figures for 1982 differ considerably from the figures mentioned above. Thus, Arab aid went

down to JD 218 million, foreign loans and assistance declined to JD 64.8 million and the government was obliged to resort to domestic borrowing of JD 31 million. Deficit financing even accounted to more than three times this figure when advances from the Central Bank are taken into consideration.

To sum up, there were shortfalls both as concerns total revenues (of JD 51 million) and expenditures (of JD 43 million). This increased the accounting deficit to reach JD 44 million.

In comparison the 1983 budget is more realistic. It calls for total expenditures of JD 775 million and revenues of JD 761 million with a deficit of about JD 14 million. Arab aid is estimated at JD 215 million and foreign loans and assistance at JD 85 million. When these figures are compared

with the 1982 pre-actuals, they look quite reasonable and reflect a very modest growth.

Government spending may be based on a zero-real growth basis which make the 1983 budget a strict one.

If our present budget is more realistic than previous ones, it does not imply that deviations from estimates will not occur. Still, one can expect such deviations to take place in the following four areas:

Firstly, recurring expenditures are likely to go up to about JD 0.5 billion. The reason behind this is as follows:

The government postponed the enforcement of the Civil Service Law from January 1 to an indefinite future date.

The law involves noticeable increases in the salary scale for public employees. An increase in Arab aid, however, may induce the government to enforce this law which would

increase recurring expenditures.

Secondly, capital expenditures may prove to be higher than Jordan's capacity to implement development project. However, the margin is very small and thus the shortfall may be in the range of 5 per cent.

Thirdly, domestic revenues can not be expected to achieve an increase rate of 20 per cent as estimated in the 1983 budget. The increase will, in my opinion, closer to 12 per cent which will reduce domestic revenues by over JD 20 million.

Consequently, the net result of the above expected changes would be a larger budget deficit and accordingly, a higher amount of domestic borrowing and still a larger deficit financing. The expected deficit of JD 14 million may thus be doubled.

The 1983 budget reflects a

higher degree of sophistication in the field of government budgeting. This makes the Jordanian development plan indicative not only for the private sector but also for the government. The reconsideration of project priorities under insufficient sources of financing makes a revision of the current development plan imperative. If not properly revised, it may become a historical document.

One must finally complement the recommendations included in the report of the Financial and Administrative Committee of the NCC on the draft 1983 budget. It raised very useful issues which should be followed up such as agricultural and industrial policies, energy, the debate on subsidies, etc.

I intend to bring these up later in my column.

GUEST COMMENTARY

Either vague or unrewarding

By Tareq Masarwah
Al Ra'i

we assume that Washington is in a hurry to join with the Israeli-Lebanese negotiations, while Lebanon and Israel are in fact dragging their feet, then Washington's recent proposals forward at Kiryat Shmona are bound to be endorsed by both sides thus causing further delay. Given this hypothesis it is not surprising to learn that the three parties to the talks have yet agreed on an agenda for their negotiations.

What is more important for us to know, however, is that through these negotiations, Washington aims to achieve two objectives: first, gaining credibility with which Arabs to suspect America's intentions can be won.

Second, tackling the Palestinians (and others) through President Reagan's Sept. 1 peace proposals before the American presidential elections and Israel's national elections, or even before the Soviet Union can make any move in this region which has long tired of exclusive American influence and policies that are either vague or unrewarding.

Following the Soviet retreat from the Middle East, the U.S. finds itself with no real aim in the region. It looks as though ousting the Soviets from this part of the world was a goal in

itself. At present, Egypt is less than satisfied with the situation in the Middle East, the American Rapid Deployment Force cannot find friendly enough sea or air ports, the Gulf war is no longer a source of alarm to the Gulf countries or Saudi Arabia.

As to Israel's invasion of Lebanon, despite the fact that attention is now being centred on Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin, it represents an American moral disaster since Washington had given Begin the green light to invade that country. Although Begin might have gone beyond the agreement by entering Beirut, Washington is really to blame for the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps massacre since it knew well that an Israeli presence in Lebanon would lead to the current tragedy.

However hard Washington tried to convince U.S. allies and friends of its good intentions by way of settling the Beirut issue through its mediator Philip Habib, the unexpected withdrawal of the multinational forces from the city casts the shadow of the massacre on the United States' behaviour in Lebanon.

No-one can convince the Arabs that Israel would be able to do all this in Lebanon without Washington's backing. To the ordinary Arab citizen, Washington and the weakness of Arab regimes are Israel's real power.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Ra'i: What for this malicious campaign?

no wonder that Israel has launched a malicious campaign against His Majesty King Hussein's political influence of several prominent world capitals, the Jordanian-Palestinian stand and Egypt's possible return to the Arab fold.

Such Israeli comments show the bad temperament of the Israeli leadership, their impatience and towards Arab political activities in the Arab arena. The only interpretation for the Israeli panic is that the common Arab cause has not well served through the King's political contacts throughout the world, and the joint Jordanian-Jordanian effort based on regular consultations between the leaderships of the two peoples and as an expression of their will.

At present contacts between Palestinian and Jordanian officials seem to irritate the Israeli leadership further, as this will promote the chances for bringing Egypt as a leading Arab country into the common Arab effort, with all the positive implications of such a return and its impact on the future of the Arab cause in general, and the Palestinian

Dustour: Jordanian-PLO stand takes new shape

situation to use it as an excuse not to withdraw from Lebanon, and, moreover, to demonstrate to all the Arabs that all peace efforts for the region are futile, regardless of the dangerous effect such practices might have on world peace, security in the region or any other international or human consideration. What only matters is Israeli interests, according to Zionist fanaticism, no matter how other people's interests are affected.

The new round of Jordanian-Palestinian consultations also comes after the great effort made by the King at the international level to acquaint the world's various capitals with the Arab peace plan adopted at Fez.

Humanitarian code of conduct

By Julia Rudkin-Jones

FORD — It is widely held that complexity of international humanitarian problems is so great that any attempt to introduce official changes in the internal system is futile. The pre-political preoccupation of certain states is often seen as an impediment to improvement in international humanitarian environment. Further, the very nature of the problem has led to a reluctance to approach it as one of the issues of the international community to human suffering caused by man-made and natural disasters is often *ad hoc* and fragmentary.

It is now a proposal calling for a complete re-assessment of the existing conceptual and institutional mechanisms involved in international humanitarian action, based on the agenda of the General Assembly of the U.N. General Assembly. The proposal for a New International Humanitarian Order was initially introduced at the year's session by Crown Prince Hassan.

The aim of the proposal is to raise awareness of international humanitarian issues on the part of governments and the general public. The proposal suggests the possibility of establishing an international (Brandt-

style) commission of leading personalities in the humanitarian or international political fields. Its recommendations could lead to the formulation of a Universal Declaration of Humanitarian Principles which in turn might lead to the eventual introduction of a Code of Conduct with legal and moral effect to regulate the actions of governments in international humanitarian matters.

The proposal draws attention to some specific aspects of the problem. In the legal sphere it suggests a comprehensive review of the law of peacetime and the further codification of human rights law. In the economic field it draws attention to the need to address the humanitarian concerns which are so often behind the economic problems of the less developed countries. The proposal also recommends a streamlining and strengthening of existing international institutions.

Reluctance

A year ago the general assembly adopted a resolution requesting the secretary-general to seek the views of member governments. By the time he prepared his report at the beginning of September only 23 governments had responded. All that did so supported the underlying principles but several suggested that these could be served if existing international

agreements were fully respected and observed. It was underlined that the existing instruments should not be weakened, and that this very complex issue required careful study and elaboration before it could be seen whether new principles, regulations and institutional arrangements were needed.

Since the proposed New International Economic Order is making little progress it is understandable that there is some reluctance to discuss yet another new international order. Yet the proposal for discussion of international humanitarian order is timely. The events in Lebanon this summer and the suffering which continues as a result of Israel's invasion has caused immense frustration within many of the relief agencies that there was nothing they could have done to prevent the tragedy. This indicates that the time is ripe for such a reassessment of the mechanisms of humanitarian action.

The creation of a new international humanitarian order, an environment in which all men, women and children can live in human dignity without suffering, is the aspiration of all men of conscience. However difficult its establishment might be, it cannot be beyond the wit of man.

From Middle East International

Grimlooking new year in Zimbabwe

By Rodney Pinder
Reuters

HARARE — Bloodshed and sabotage have ushered in a grim-looking new year for Zimbabwe.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has named 1983 the second year of national transformation — from white minority capitalism to black majority socialism — but his social plans are endangered by violence and economic dislocation. The security of the state is now the main concern of the former guerrilla leader. In the past month, saboteurs have cut and damaged Zimbabwe's fuel supply lines in Mozambique, while enemies at home have killed at least 12 people in an orgy of murder and burning in the uneasy southwestern province of Matabeleland.

Many of Zimbabwe's white farmers, who make possible the country's boast of being one of the few in Africa able to feed itself, are in despair. Some say times are worse than during the Rhodesian war which preceded in dependence in 1980. In these past 32 months, 35 white farmers and dependents have been killed by marauders, compared with 200 in more than seven years of civil war. Six have been murdered and one kidnapped in the past week.

The Christmas season began with an ambush by dissidents on

the main highway and railway line between Zimbabwe's second biggest city of Bulawayo and the midlands industrial town of Gweru. Three people were killed and 21 wounded in a hail of indiscriminate firing at vehicles and a train. Further to the northwest of Bulawayo, a 74-year-old white farmer and his 24-year-old grandson were kidnapped on new year's eve. The elderly man was quickly hacked to death by his captors and his grandson has not been seen since.

On the same day, between 15 and 20 gunmen ambushed another white farmer west of Bulawayo and killed him. His children aged two and four, his brother-in-law, a friend and a black employee. In the first two incidents, the gunmen left notes signed "Zimra forces" demanding political concessions from the government. Zimra was the wartime army of Matabeleland-based opposition leader Joshua Nkomo.

The violence erupted after Mr. Mugabe sacked Mr. Nkomo and his ZAPU party sides from Zimbabwe's coalition cabinet last February and arrested others on allegations they had plotted a coup. More than 100 people, mostly blacks, have been killed since then.

South Africa accused

The government has officially

blamed the troubles on disaffected former Zimra guerrillas. It also accuses South Africa of fomenting unrest, infiltrating renegade Zimbawean across the Limpopo river border in order to keep its black neighbour, with its post-war policies of racial and tribal reconciliation, insecure and unstable.

South Africa is also charged here with supporting a rebel movement in Mozambique which frequently attacks Zimbabwe's trade routes to the sea. Dr. Nkomo and South Africa deny the group's flagships Victoria Falls Hotel, at Zimbabwe's top tourist draw, had been filled up at Christmas.

The government has launched its biggest military operation since the war against the dissidents. Some 4,000 men, with air support and armour, have been deployed into Matabeleland in "Operation Octopus", security sources said.

Mr. Gibbs said that for the first time he was considering quitting.

Zimbabwe's 6,000 white farmers, who produce 12 per cent of gross national product and 30 per cent of exports, have mostly stayed on since independence, refusing to join the emigration drain of 1,200 whites a month.

ism," said a spokesman for Zimbabwe Sun Hotel, the biggest group in the country. The tourism flow from South Africa, Zimbabwe's biggest market, had almost dried up, he said: For the first time — including wartime — the group's flagships Victoria Falls Hotel, at Zimbabwe's top tourist draw, had been filled up at Christmas.

In addition, bureaucracy had aggravated fuel shortages created by rebels in Mozambique who had blown up storage tanks serving

South Africa's oil pipeline, he said. Farmers were forbidden by red tape to move scarce fuel to where it could be best used. Black businessmen around Bulawayo voice similar complaints. Some told the Bulawayo Chronicle recently that the army should replace police in the city to "contain his madness" of armed robbery.

Mr. Gibbs said that for the first time he was considering quitting.

Zimbabwe's 6,000 white farmers,

who produce 12 per cent of gross

national product and 30 per cent of exports, have mostly stayed on

since independence, refusing to

join the emigration drain of 1,200

whites a month.

Tourism destroyed

The trouble has also hit tourism.

Some 4,000 men, with air support and armour, have been deployed

into Matabeleland in "Operation Octopus", security sources said.

The sources put the number of

bands at between 200 and 500, and disorganized and small

groups, hard to track down and

able to strike anywhere at any

time. Few sources believed there

was any cohesive military or

political strategy behind their

actions. "There's anti-authority,

anti-government, anti-

ZAPU — just a bunch of unpredictable gooks," said one. Prime Minister Mugabe has promised

the gunmen will be annihilated

and has already abandoned one of

his humanitarian principles for the

fight. He has reintroduced the

death penalty, set aside when it

came to power. "Those who kill in

cold blood must be put to death in

cold blood," he said in his new

year message to the nation.

Middle East and relations with Soviet Union top Reagan's list

World affairs receive more attention

By Jeffrey Antevil
Reuters

WASHINGTON — As the new year begins, U.S. administration officials say President Reagan is turning more attention to world affairs after heavy emphasis on the domestic economy during his first two years in office. The officials said the president, back in Washington this week after a California holiday, is already starting to focus closely on crucial foreign policy issues that will dominate the coming months.

Topping the list are U.S. relations with the Soviet Union, deliberately balanced following a change of leadership in Moscow, and Mr. Reagan's September 1 Middle East peace initiative, which now appears doomed unless new life can be breathed into it soon. These concerns, particularly the future of ties with Moscow, have broad-ranging implications for other vital issues such as the unity of the Western alliance and the fate of a still fragile U.S. strategic consensus with China.

Administration critics say U.S. relations with both Moscow and Peking are at a 10-year low, threatening the three-way balance pursued by the last three presidents.

At the same time, the coming to power of Yuri Andropov, who succeeded the late Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev as Communist Party chief last November, appears to hold out prospects for positive change, especially in the field of nuclear arms control.

In a clearly conciliatory gesture, Mr. Andropov told a U.S. newspaper chain last week he is prepared to meet Mr. Reagan in an effort to improve relations and most importantly to reach agreement in the two sets of nuclear arms talks in Geneva. The White House immediately dismissed his comments as "nothing new" and repeated that Moscow would have to improve its international behaviour and demonstrate good faith before the president would agree to a summit meeting. But administration officials said pri-

key to U.S. hopes for expanded Arab participation in the peace process, which remained non-committal after King Hussein's talks with the president last month.

The overall Middle East peace process has also had to yield the spotlight to current negotiations for a withdrawal from Lebanon of Israeli forces which invaded the country last June, along with a pull-out of Syrian troops and Palestinian guerrillas there.

Some U.S

Life at the sharp end of health development

By Lloyd Timberlake

Integrated development

The shoulders of Hashima Akter bear the burden of the best and the worst theories of the world's development planners. She does not deny the theories, she makes them work. In the stilted language of development bureaucracy, Hashima is an FVW (Female Village Worker) in the FPHS (Family Planning Health Services) project of the ICDDR, B (International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh).

The ICDDR, B headquartered in Dacca, was until very recently the Cholera Research Laboratory. But planners realised that cholera could not be treated in isolation, so the scope of the institute was widened. As the Centre began to save children's lives by proving that diarrhoeal diseases could be treated by mothers themselves using simple, salt-based oral rehydration solutions, its directors felt the need to get into family planning.

In its field area of Matlab—flat, muddy, water-surrounded land on the rivers south of Dacca—it started a very basic contraceptive distribution programme. Untrained, unsupervised workers simply deluged the area with pills and condoms. People used them, showing they met a need. In three months, contraceptive use rose from one per cent to almost 18 per cent. But over the next two years use declined to 11 per cent of eligible women. It was this monitored decline that convinced the United States and other donor nations that pill/condom saturation was not the bedrock upon which successful family planning programmes are built.

One supervisor and one doctor supervise two FSAs (Field Surveillance Assistants), who supervise four LFPVs (Lady Family Planning Visitors) and four SFAs (Senior Field Assistants), who supervise 80 FVWs—Hashima and her colleagues, who bring the project to 70 villages, 80,000 people. To get the job Hashima had to be found to be a married mother, of a respectable family, educated to at least grade six, and possessing personal expertise of contraceptives. She and the other FVWs received three weeks' orientation and four weeks' pre-service training. She gets one day a week in-service training. During the training, all concepts had to be translated into the local language; for instance, a "cafeteria" approach to contraceptive services meant nothing to the FVWs, so this was changed to the example of



Hashima checks for anaemia — common among village women — by examining the eyelids.

selecting particular glass bangles from a vendor offering many different types.

Continued usage

Hashima is now qualified to advise on mother and child nutrition, breast-feeding, contraception and hygiene: to give injections of contraceptives and tetanus immunisation; to prescribe iron and folate acid tablets during pregnancy, and to train mothers to mix oral re-hydration fluids for

diarrhoea. She advises on complications and knows when to refer problems she cannot handle to the central clinic. She visits 20 families per day, thus visiting each of the families in Mobaraki village, for which she is responsible, about once a fortnight.

Hashima and the other 79 FVWs were recruited in late 1977. After 18 months 45 per cent of the eligible women had accepted some form of contraception, and 74 per cent of these were continuing to practise the method. In the simple

distribution programme, after one year 34 per cent of eligible women had accepted contraception, but only 42 per cent of them continued to practise. Thus the "integrated" programme's superiority is not in acceptance so much as in increased continuation—the key aspect of any family planning programme.

There is, of course, another bonus. While offering no cost figures, an interim ICDDR report on the Matlab FPHS project noted that anyone considering a "cos-

benefit" analysis of the two types of programmes—simple household distribution versus a full range of contraception along with selected mother and child health services—"should remember that while the simplified programme costs less it also has fewer benefits. Not only will the fertility-reduction impact be less, but it will have no direct benefits in terms of reducing maternal and child morbidity and mortality".

—Earthwatch



Giving one of the villagers her three-monthly injection of the controversial contraceptive Depo Provera.

Hashima starts her day by collecting water from the village pond.

Hashima starts her day by collecting water from the village pond.

Hashima starts her day by collecting water from the village pond.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL
17:30 ... Korean
17:30 ... Children's Programme
18:35 ... Sport
19:30 ... Muppet Show
19:35 ... Local Programme
19:35 ... News Arabic
19:35 ... Arabic Series
19:35 ... Arabic Varieties
19:35 ... Panel Discussion
22:15 ... News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

20:00 ... French Programme
News in French
20:00 ... News in Hebrew
20:30 ... Comedy: The Other Art
21:00 ... One Hundred Great Paintings
21:00 ... Documentary: Cash from Tom
21:00 ... News in English
22:15 ... The Agony Clinic Show, The
Mystery of the Blue Jar.

RAADIO JORDAN

85.5 kHz, AM & 95 MHz, FM
& party on 9500 kHz, SW
20:00 ... Morning Show
20:00 ... News Summary
20:00 ... Morning Show
20:00 ... News Summary
20:00 ... Pop Session
20:00 ... News Summary
20:00 ... Pop Session
20:00 ... News Bulletin
20:15 ... Instrumental
20:20 ... Picnic Time
20:20 ... Concert Hour
20:20 ... News Summary
20:20 ... Instrumental, Old Favorites
20:20 ... News Summary
20:20 ... News Summary
20:20 ... Animal, Vegetables, Mineral
20:20 ... News
20:20 ... Evening Show
20:20 ... News Summary
20:20 ... News Summary
20:20 ... News Summary
20:20 ... News Headlines

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Edition, 21:00 Letter from London 20:45
Reflections 22:00 World News 22:45

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

* Landscapes Beyond the Periphery, at the America Centre.

VIDEO

* Painting: Henri Toulouse (1st part: 5 p.m.) and film for children at 6:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

MEETING

* General meeting of the Friends of Archaeology at the British Council at 6:00 p.m. New members invited.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 24500.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Luweibeh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein, 661757.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafia, 71331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafia, 75261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafia, 71751.

Assumption International Church (Inter-denominational); meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520.

British Council 36147-6.

French Cultural Centre 37009.

Goethe Institute 41993.

Soviet Cultural Centre 44203.

Spanish Cultural Centre 24439.

Turkish Cultural Centre 39777.

Yahs Arts Centre 665195.

Hussein Youth City 667181.

Y.W.C.A. 41793.

Assman Municipal Library 38111.

University of Jordan Library 84355.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes from 100 years ago. Also souvenirs from Matlab and Jerusalem (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qara (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of modern and traditional sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Spears City, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Closed Sundays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyre Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club, Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

DEPARTURES

06:45 ... Cairo (RJ)

06:45 ... Damascus (RJ)

07:00 ... Beirut, Paris (AF)

07:50 ... Cairo (EA)

08:45 ... Beirut (MEA)

11:00 ... Vienna, New York (RJ)

11:15 ... Tripoli, Madrid (RJ)

11:30 ... Athens (GF)

11:30 ... Geneva, Zurich (SA)

12:00 ... Paris, London (G)

12:15 ... Geneva, Frankfurt (RJ)

12:15 ... Istanbul, Bucharest (RJ)

12:30 ... Cairo (RJ)

14:30 ... Cairo (RJ)

18:13 ... Cairo (RJ)

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

15:20 ... Moscow (SU)

15:30 ... Kuwait (KU)

16:35 ... Athens, Tunis (TU)

16:30 ... Medina, Jeddah (SJ)

18:45 ... Baghdad (RJ)

19:00 ... Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (GF)

19:00 ... Doha (RJ)

19:15 ... Dharan (RJ)

19:30 ... Jeddah (RJ)

20:00 ... Cairo (RJ)

20:15 ... Baghdad (RJ)

20:30 ... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)

21:10 ... Bagdad (IR) Karachi (LN)

21:40 ... Cairo (EA)

02:00 ... China (EA)

02:00 ... Moscow (SU)

02:00 ... Cairo (RJ)

02:00 ... Beirut, Paris (AF)

02:00 ... Ankara (TR)

02:00 ... London (BA)

02:00 ... Frankfurt (DLH)

02:00 ... Baghdad (RJ)

02:00 ... Cairo (RJ)

02:00 ... Doha (RJ)

02:00 ... Paris, London (G)

02:00 ... Geneva, Frankfurt (RJ)

02:00 ... Istanbul, Bucharest (RJ)

02:00 ... Cairo (RJ)

02:00 ... Cairo (RJ)

02:00 ... Paris, London (G)

02:00 ... Geneva, Frankfurt (RJ)

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Top seed Navratilova, Hanika clash in Washington final

WASHINGTON (R) — Sixth-seeded Sylvia Hanika of West Germany rallied from a 5-2 third-set deficit Saturday night to beat second-seeded American Andrea Jaeger, 6-7, 6-3, 7-5, and reach the finals of the Washington Tennis Championships.

Hanika's opponent in the finals will be top-seeded Martina Navratilova who earlier beat unseeded American Mary Lou

Piatek, 6-1, 6-3.

The final of the \$150,000 tournament will be held on Monday night in nearby Landover, Maryland.

Hanika scored service breaks in the first, ninth and 11th games of the third set. She traded ground-strokes with Jaeger, waiting for chances to rush the net, and then scored winners off forehand and backhand volleys.

Jaeger, the third-ranked woman tennis player in the world, jumped off to a 5-2 lead in the final set. She broke her opponent's serve in the fourth and sixth games but the 10th-ranked Hanika never gave up.

Hanika said afterwards, "at 5-2, I knew I was still only down one break, and when I started rushing the net and scoring, it gave me more confidence." She added,

Sports Federation for Handicapped meets

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Handball Federation (JHF) decided at a meeting here Saturday to apply to the Asian Federation for participating in its handball matches and requested the dates and venues of the coming competitions.

An invitation will be sent to the Italian national handball team to visit Jordan in April to compete against the national Jordanian handball team.

The JHF also decided to organize a competition in the Amman area and another one in the north of the country in February in preparation for the selection of the national team.

The meeting was attended by the faculty dean and students as well as participating handicapped people.

"from that point, I simply stayed calm and played my game."

In the afternoon match, Czechoslovak-born Navratilova, the world's number one in women's tennis, took only 50 minutes to dispose of the 37th-ranked Piatek. It was the fourth consecutive time in this tournament that Navratilova had won a match in less than an hour.

The winner of Monday night's final will collect \$28,000 and the loser \$14,000.

In doubles, the top-seeded team of Navratilova and Pam Shriver of the United States advanced to Monday's finals with a 6-2, 6-1 win over Americans Ann Kiyomuro and Paula Smith. They will face the second-seeded team of Kathy Jordan and Anne Smith, both of the United States, for the \$11,000 top prize.

Australia defeats N. Zealand in triangle cricket series

MELBOURNE (R) — Australian openers Kepler Wessels and John Dyson steered their side to a comfortable eight-wicket win over New Zealand Sunday in the first match of the triangular one-day 50-over international cricket series.

The pair added 154 for the first wicket as Australia cruised to 182 for two after the New Zealand had collapsed to 181 all out off 44.5 overs.

Wessels was finally bowled for 79 by paceman Marin Snedden who then captured the prize wicket of Greg Chappell caught and bowled for only three.

But Dyson, who won the Man of the Match award with his 78 not out and Chappell's successor as Australian Kim Hughes who scored seven saw their side to victory.

Hughes, captaining Australia at home for the first time, put New Zealand into bat and for a while it looked as though his decision could backfire.

New Zealand's consistent openers John Wright and Bruce Edgar added 84 for the first wicket with the left-handed Wright showing particular good form.

Wright stroked nine boundaries before he was caught by Dyson off Carl Rackemann for 54, compiled in only 68 minutes.

After his dismissal only Edgar with a typically-stubborn 38 in 130 minutes and all-rounder Richard Hadlee with 24 played the Australian attack with any degree of confidence.

Hadlee looked in punishing form after his 72-minute, 117 against Geelong on Friday, but after he was run out attempting a suicidal single New Zealand's hopes of a respectable score dis-

appeared.

Rackemann, who played in the second test at Brisbane against England, was the most successful of the Australian bowlers taking four for 39 off his 10 overs while Geoff Lawson captured two for 28 off 7.5 overs.

After the match Hughes said he was delighted with the result.

"I was reasonably happy with our bowling today and I think the four quicks are a good attack in one-day cricket."

"But our fielding still needs improving as a few runs slipped through."

New Zealand skipper Geoff Howarth blamed the middle order batsmen for his team's disappointing performance.

"We have a very strong batting line-up and most of them went out today doing silly, little things."

Hughes, captaining Australia at home for the first time, put New Zealand into bat and for a while it looked as though his decision could backfire.

"I am not making excuses but I think one of the reasons we lost today was because we have not played tough, first-class cricket for a while."

"But that is no reason why we should have collapsed as we did."

However Howarth was able to announce some good news for New Zealand when he said star opener Glenn Turner would be fit to play in the visitor's next one-day match against England here on Thursday.

Turner, who with Australia's Sir Donald Bradman and Pakistan's Zaheer Abbas is one of only three non-English batsmen to have scored 100 first-class centuries, was ruled unfit to play Sunday because of a nagging leg injury.

The match against England will be the first time the 35-year-old former New Zealand captain has played for his country since 1977.



THRILLS, CHILLS AND SPILLS: A new daring winter sport is fast catching up in Bavaria, West Germany. Motorcyclists and skiers team up in this rugged distance towing runs which

calls for tremendous skill both on the part of the skier and rider. Seen above are fans enjoying the thrills, spills and chills at a meet held recently in Bavaria.

China's giant leap to the top

PARIS (AFP) — If one single country could be said to have made giant sporting strides this year then it would probably be China.

The recent Asian Games saw the Chinese topple Japan from their perch as Asia's top sporting nation but a signal of China's advance in world sport had come earlier in the year with their unexpected victory, at the first attempt, in the Thomas Cup World Team Badminton Championship.

In the final they ousted holders Indonesia, the country which had almost made the Cup their own earlier in the year with their own match of that memorable second day which caused the biggest stir. And it had all the makings of a classic encounter.

True, China competing for the first time, had taken two titles at the All-England Badminton Championships in March, while

Indonesia failed to take a title for the first time since 1967.

But no-one quite expected the Indonesians to be beaten so comprehensively both at their own game and at what they had come to consider their own championships.

The most spectacular feature of the Chinese Thomas Cup victory in the Albert Hall, London on May 21, was the fact that they did it after coming back from 1-3 down in the series after the opening night. It was the opening match of that memorable second day which caused the biggest stir.

And it had all the makings of a classic encounter.

The younger man took the first set 15-9, and Hartono supporters stirred uneasily in their seats. Hartono, however, took the next and it looked as if his experience would triumph once again. But it was not to be. Jin hung on and took the final set 15-9.

After China had finally clinched the final 5-1 the Chinese team coach Wjing Wenjian was to say, "Indonesia's big mistake was to play Hartono. He was too old to play at this standard. It was a decision where the heart ruled the head."

E. German women take honours at U.S. swimming championships

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana (R) — East German women, led by Kristin Otto, set two world best times and collected four gold medals at the U.S. swimming championships Saturday night.

Otto became the first woman to swim the 100-metres backstroke in less than a minute with a time of 59.97 seconds.

She later returned to swim the first leg of a 400-metre medley relay that was also a world best, 4 minutes, 2.85 seconds. The other team members were Ute Geweniger, Ines Geissler, and Birgit Meineke.

But the new times will not be recognized internationally because the tournament is being held over a short course (25 metres). World marks are recognized only over 50 metres.

Otto, Meineke and Geweniger have captured two individual gold

medals each so far in the three-day meet, which ends Sunday night.

Meineke won the 50-metre freestyle, won the 400-metre individual medley and was runner-up to Yugoslavia's Borut Petric in the 400-metre freestyle.

John Moffet of the U.S. national team joined Petric and Kostoff in becoming a double gold medal winner by winning the 200-metre backstroke.

The other firsts in men's competition went to Siong Ang of Singapore and the University of Houston in the 30-metre freestyle, and to East Germany's Frank Baltrusch in the 100-metre backstroke.

Handball federation invites Italian team

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Handball Federation (JHF) decided at a meeting here Saturday to apply to the Asian Federation for participating in its handball matches and requested the dates and venues of the coming competitions.

An invitation will be sent to the Italian national handball team to visit Jordan in April to compete against the national Jordanian handball team.

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The meeting was attended by the faculty dean and students as well as participating handicapped people.

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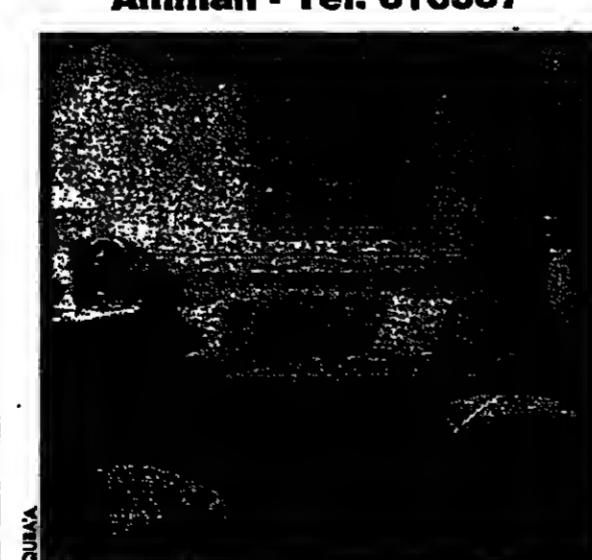
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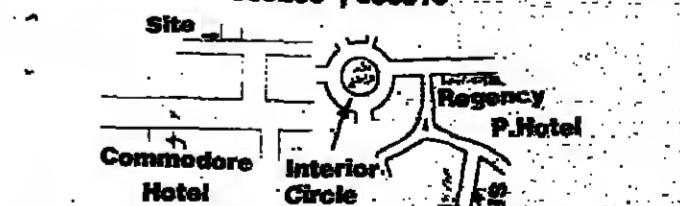
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U.S. administration affirms economic recovery is near

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration, faced with the highest U.S. jobless rate in 42 years, is confidently predicting that America's battered economy will begin to recover this year and continue to grow for most of the decade.

White House Spokesman Larry Speakes released the administration's official economic forecast, which would not normally have been made public until President Reagan unveiled his budget on Jan. 31.

Mr. Speakes said that he acted to counteract "misleading...gloom and doom" economic predictions appearing in the press lately.

Administration forecasters expect economic growth of three per cent next year, followed by four per cent annually until 1988, he said.

The administration's forecast, at least for next year, is roughly in line with what many private economists anticipate.

Many think that the recovery will begin this spring, but will be very weak initially.

The financial markets of New York have been a little more enthusiastic lately about the future outlook for the economy.

On Wall Street, the main index of stock prices, the Dow Jones industrial average, rose more than 30 points over the past few

Market analysis attributed the surge in share prices to a growing expectation on Wall Street that economic recovery is just round the corner and that the rebound may be much more robust than the White House and private economists have been expecting.

Kuwait predicts budget deficit

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait Saturday predicted a continuing budget deficit in the next fiscal year and appealed for a unified price and production policy among Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdulla Al Sabah, in a statement to the Kuwait News Agency, urged members of the 13-nation OPEC to safeguard its unity on oil pricing and production quotas.

The Kuwaiti minister of finance and planning, Mr. Abdul Latif Al Hamad, said in local newspaper interviews quoted by the Kuwait News Agency that the budget deficit in the next fiscal year would be similar to that expected this year because of the drop in demand for oil, a major source of income.

Figures quoted recently by the National Bank of Kuwait put the budget deficit for the current fiscal year, which runs to end-June, at \$12.6 million Kuwaiti dinars (\$1.08 billion).

Income from oil and gas sales was expected to drop by 42 per cent compared with the previous year to 2.97 billion dinars (\$10.3 billion).

The government's revised expenditure budget for 1982-83, at \$21.2 billion dinars (\$11.1 billion) is some 40 percent below the 1981-82 level.

Mr. Hamad said the economy remained sound, and that recent measures by the government and financial community had helped re-establish international confidence.

He blamed world economic conditions, and the political and economic situation in the Gulf region in particular, for the "state of recession in Kuwait."

NEWS IN BRIEF

U.K. mission to visit S. Arabia

LONDON (OPECNA) — A high-powered team of British businessmen is to visit Saudi Arabia on a trade mission next month. The 12-day visit, organised by the London Chamber of Commerce, will start on Feb. 27. The delegation includes representatives of firms from all over Britain who hope to "prepare the ground for future deals."

Poland's coal exports increase

WARSAW (R) — Poland's coal exports in 1982 reached 28.5 million tonnes, an increase of about 13.4 million tonnes over 1981, it was officially announced Saturday. The government news agency PAP, reporting a meeting at the foreign trade ministry, said exports to hard currency markets rose by 7.6 million tonnes and those to East European states by 5.8 million tonnes. It gave no further figures.

IMF team leaves Riyadh

BAHRAIN (R) — A high-level mission from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) left Riyadh Sunday after a day of talks with Saudi leaders, the official Saudi Press Agency said. It said nothing about the outcome of the visit. Monetary sources in Washington have said the mission was seeking a loan of \$4-5 billion from oil-rich Saudi Arabia to help developing countries troubled by balance of payments deficits.

S. Korea plans new oil exploration

SEOUL (OPECNA) — South Korea will launch six oil exploration projects this year, the ministry of energy resources announced here.

Canadian-Kuwaiti talks end

KUWAIT (R) — Canada's minister of state for international trade, Mr. Gerald Regan, leaves here for Saudi Arabia Sunday after two days of talks with Kuwaiti officials on bilateral trade relations. A Canadian embassy spokesman said Mr. Regan met Kuwait's Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr. Jassim Al-Marzouk, Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Al Khalifa Al Sabah, Communications Minister Issa Al Mazidi and Finance and Planning Minister Abdul Latif Al Hamad. Their talks covered possible industrial cooperation and future development of bilateral trade, which the spokesman said had risen markedly in recent years to total an estimated \$130 million in 1982.

USSR-Japanese team discover oil

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet and Japanese geologists discovered several new oil and gas bearing formations off the coast of the far eastern Soviet island of Sakhalin during 1982, the official news agency TASS said Saturday. It gave no further details of the finds but said the joint research team, which has been operating for more than five years, would complete prospecting work this year. Preparations would then begin for commercial exploitation of known deposits. Under an agreement signed in 1976, Japan is helping the Soviet Union prospect for fuel reserves around Sakhalin in return for deliveries of three million tonnes of natural gas a year from 1988.

Bangladesh to revitalise industry

DACCA (R) — Bangladesh, one of the world's poorest countries, is striving to salvage its mainly agricultural economy by revitalising flagging industries. Military ruler Hossain Mohammad Ershad, who seized power in a coup nine months ago, said recently the government wanted industry to develop and to complement agriculture. He said industrial policy had been liberalised to attract foreign investment and give the dormant private sector greater freedom.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JAN. 10, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You need to take things easy and not make any drastic changes for your best interests at this time. Make definite plans to have more security in the future.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Wait until the afternoon before handling an important financial matter. You have talent that needs expression.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) An associate may appear disagreeable in the morning but later is most cooperative. Show courtesy to family members.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Despite sluggishness you can accomplish a great deal if you apply yourself seriously to the tasks at hand. Be logical.

MON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Find out what is needed to gain your aims and then go to the right sources for important data.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Don't make those changes to day that could jeopardize the future for you. Spend time with long-time friends in the evening.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You may feel that you want to break away from annoying situations, but be tactful. Show more generosity.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Don't argue with friends today. Use that well-known charm to gain your most cherished aims. Express happiness.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) It is best to follow every rule and regulation that applies to you, even though some may seem unfair. Be wise.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Being with new friends in the evening is fine since they can be helpful to you in present activities.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be objective in taking care of personal affairs and get good results. Delve into more outside activities.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Don't leave present set-up for some foolish reason, or you could regret it later. Be sure to keep promises you've made.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Put new ideas to work that will help improve your environment, but don't get rid of anything that is valuable.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will know how to handle problems that come up and should have a fine education so that life can be successful. Be sure to give praise for any exceptional work done. Ethical and religious training is important.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

Prices of commodities expected to remain depressed in 1983

LONDON (R) — Prices of commodities on world markets slumped dramatically in 1982 and the outlook for the coming year holds little cheer for Third World producers, some of whom are almost entirely dependent on raw material sales for their income, traders and analysts say.

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) commodity index, prices for all commodities (except oil) fell 12.4 per cent last year, and were 25 per cent below the highs of 1981—amounting to the largest two-year decline in over 30 years.

Continuing recession has bitten into demand by the developed countries for raw materials like copper at the same time as over-production in earlier years has led to massive stockpiles of surplus output, especially in so-called "soft" commodities like cocoa and coffee.

And with hopes for a prompt recovery in the world economy this year fading, "few expect a sharp rebound in prices," according to the U.S. bank American Express International.

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) last month published its bleakest economic forecast for years saying it saw no end to the global recession.

But even if by mid-year a mod-

erate upswing in world economic activity is under way, the increased demand that this would entail could easily be met from production and existing stocks, leaving prices still depressed, traders say.

All of which adds up to bad news for some of the world's poorest countries, already being squeezed financially by falling export volumes and high international interest rates on their foreign debts.

According to IMF figures, Uganda, for example, depends on coffee sales for 96 per cent of its foreign currency earnings, while Zambia is almost similarly reliant on copper and Jamaica gains nearly 75 per cent of its income from bauxite and aluminium production.

The root cause of the painful prospect facing the world's major metal producers lies in the price boom of the 1960s, which encouraged a rash of new mines. Largely due to the recessions induced by the oil crises of the 1970s, demand failed to match expectations.

However sharp cutbacks in the past year by North American producers of copper, aluminium, zinc and other metals mean at long last supply and demand may be coming into line.

American Express (Amex) estimates that in the first nine

months of 1982, North American output of copper fell 20 per cent compared with the previous year, while aluminium production fell 22 per cent, nickel 35 per cent and that of zinc also declined measurably.

But these reductions have had little impact on prices because of unbridled output elsewhere and big stocks.

Though the heavy overhang of stocks will act as a drag on any price rise next year for most metals, recent developments in the copper market suggest it may prove an exception.

After falling to £712 a tonne in mid-year, copper prices recovered on speculative buying to over £960 by the end of the year.

The main force behind the rise was falling U.S. interest rates which stoked hopes of a recovery in the American economy that would boost demand for copper, particularly from the construction industry.

Labour contracts for copper workers in the United States came up for renegotiation this year, and London traders Rudolf Wolf noted in a recent report that copper prices tend to rise early in any contract year regardless of whether there is a strike.

Analysts expect the recent improvement in cocoa prices to continue because of a projected cocoa production deficit in the current crop year of up to 41,000 tonnes. But with nearly 700,000 tonnes of cocoa stockpiled around the world, the rise will be limited.

Sugar remains heavily in surplus and traders forecast little advance on last year's price levels which have averaged only £119 a tonne, only slightly above half the average price reigning in 1981.

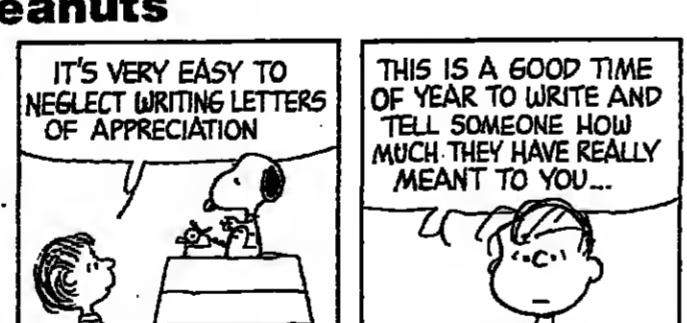
The international coffee agreement, by holding down exports from producers, has had some success in stabilising prices.

THE BETTER HALF

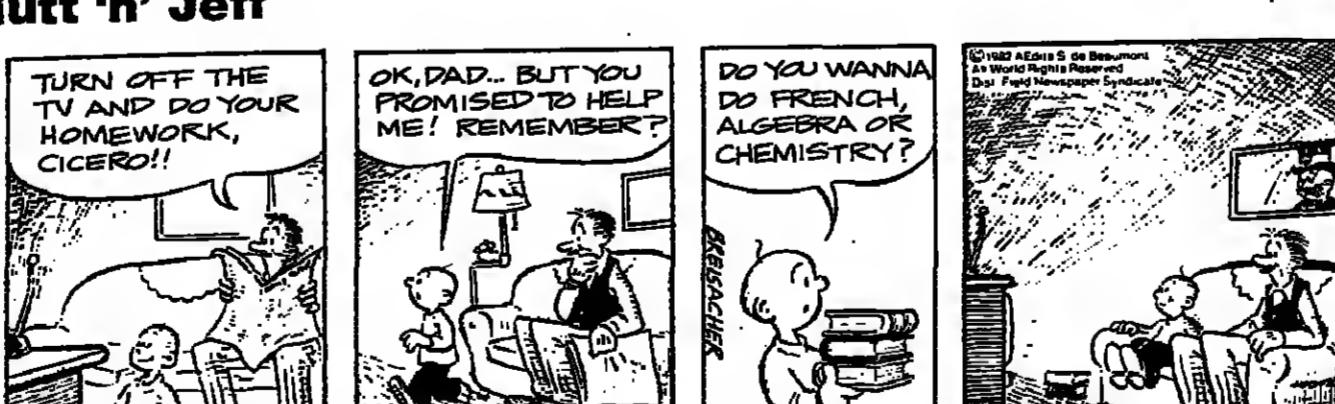
By Harris



Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE Daily Crossword

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14	Saleman	41 Diamonds,	63	Color of raw silk		
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16	Nautical	43 Dresden	65	Use scis-		
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17	Bring	46 Compas pt.	DOWN			
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22	Flog	48 Latin	2	Part of USA: abbr.		
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			57	Merit		
			58	Last in a series		
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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

THEISIS	AI	BRIO	CILASIS
AMIRAH	BRAD	LILIN	BUNNE AMIOLE
AMIRAH	BRAD</td		

WORLD

Rebel colonel digs in against Salvadorean defence minister

SENSUNTEPEQUE, El Salvador (R) — The rebel commander of El Salvador's northern Cabanas province has vowed he will hold out indefinitely against Defence Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia.

Col. Sigifredo Ochoa Perez announced on Friday that he was no longer following orders from the ministry of defence. He told Western journalists he was protesting at an order transferring him from his command here to a diplomatic post in Uruguay.

Calling Gen. Garcia "a little Hitler," Col. Ochoa told a press conference here that he had won pledges of support from the Salvadorean air force as well as two U.S.-trained battalions and the people of Sensuntepeque, the cap-

ital of Cabanas province.

As he spoke at the military barracks, some 500 civilians staged a demonstration in his support at the town's main square. One demonstrator waved a placard saying: "do not send our colonel away."

"I will hold out indefinitely," the colonel said. "I have been given assurances by other commanders that we are not going to be attacked."

'This isn't a coup'

Dressed in combat fatigues and with a pistol and two hand grenades strapped to his cartridge belt, he added: "This is not a coup. This is just a thing between the battalion of Cabanas and the

defence minister."

In the capital of San Salvador, the army high command met for the second day to decide how to deal with the first act of open military rebellion since the start of El Salvador's Civil War three years ago.

Inform sources said President Alvaro Magana had twice telephoned the rebel commander, one of the toughest officers in El Salvador's 24,000-strong army, but details of their discussions were not known.

Troops of Col. Ochoa's Cobra battalion set up road blocks to seal off Cabanas province. Only reporters were allowed to pass. On the pan-American highway, soldiers loyal to the defence minis-

ter set up a checkpoint a few hundred metres from a rebel road block.

Col. Ochoa's insubordination has raised speculation that he was acting in concert with Maj. Roberto d'Aubuisson, the far-right president of El Salvador's constituent assembly who has long been a bitter enemy of the defence minister.

Col. Ochoa told the press conference that Gen. Garcia acted to remove him from the Cabanas command because he suspected a link with Mr. d'Aubuisson.

"I do not deny that d'Aubuisson is a friend and a compatriot," he said. "But I do not belong to any party. I am not a politician. I am a soldier."



British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher talks to the capital, Saturday from Britain. (A.P. wirephoto)

Mrs. Thatcher's Falklands trip angers Buenos Aires, some critics in Britain

POR STANLEY (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, making a surprise visit to the Falklands, toured military positions on the islands Sunday, seven months after they were recaptured from Argentina.

Several hundred Islanders cheered the British leader after her arrival in Port Stanley Saturday for a visit that has been condemned as provocative and arrogant by the Argentines.

Falklands residents, hearing of the British leader's arrival, rushed into the streets of the capital to welcome her.

She said that after Argentine forces took the Falklands last April, she had worried about the islanders every night until a British task force regained control 10 weeks later.

After her plane touched down Saturday, Mrs. Thatcher said she had come to the Falklands to pay tribute to the troops responsible for their recapture.

Official said her visit to the Falklands would be short but they declined to say exactly how long it would last.

There are plans for her to visit the British war cemetery at San Carlos.

Sunday Mrs. Thatcher was scheduled to have lunch with leaders of the island, including civil commissioner Sir Rex Hunt.

Buenos Aires outraged

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentina's official news agency Sunday denounced British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's surprise visit to the Falklands (Malvinas) as an act of aggression and mockery.

The official Telam news agency said Mrs. Thatcher's presence on what it called Argentinian territory would provoke violence and repudiation. "It constitutes yet another flagrant violation of Argentina's sovereign rights," the agency said.

Telam said hostilities between the two countries were not over and if they restarted it would be because of Britain's haughty and offensive attitude.

British opinion divided

LONDON (R) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's 23-hour secret flight to the Falkland Islands started Britons and evoked anger Sunday from some of her critics.

British police free kidnapped wine merchant

LONDON (R) — Police raided a London house Sunday and freed a wealthy wine merchant held for five days by kidnappers who had demanded a £2 million (\$3.2 million) ransom.

Three men were arrested in pre-dawn raid on the house in suburban Croydon and police lifted a news blackout they had imposed following the kidnapping of Emmanuel Xuereb, 33.

The wine merchant and his wife Maria, 25, were seized at their home on the outskirts of London on Jan. 4, police said.

Mrs. Xuereb was freed Saturday to deliver a new ransom note demanding only £500,000 (\$800,000) and was able to help police pinpoint the house.

The couple, held in a whitewashed room by the kidnappers, who wore woolen head masks, were shocked but not hurt. The kidnappers had threatened to cut off one of Mr. Xuereb's fingers each day their demand was not met, police said.

The kidnappers had sent photographs to Mr. Xuereb's father, a wealthy diamond merchant, showing the couple standing naked and blindfolded.

Rome tests Bulgarian suspect's alibi

ROME (R) — Magistrates have tested the alibi of a Bulgarian suspect of involvement in the attempted murder of the Pope in 1981 by questioning him face-to-face with convicted Turkish gunman Mehmet Ali Agca, judicial sources said.

Sergei Antonov, a Bulgarian airline official held in custody since November, was taken for cross-examination to a maximum security jail in Rome.

Earlier this week Mr. Antonov's lawyers said they had provided magistrates with an exhaustive account of the Bulgarian's activities on the dates he is alleged to have helped Agca plan and execute the attack.

Public prosecutor Francesco Scorsa, who attended Saturday's session, is expected to decide next week whether Mr. Antonov should be released for lack of evidence, the sources said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Indian police hunt Goa axe-murderer

NEW DELHI (R) — Police have launched a big hunt for an axe killer after two foreigners and an Indian were found hacked to pieces in the South Indian coastal resort of Goa. Police named the victims as Frenchman Alain George Cavalera, 32, Australian Lillian Rouben, 30, who had been teaching yoga to hippies, and Indian Ram Swarup. Their dismembered bodies were found strewn around a 100 metre area of a hippy commune on Friday morning in the north of the former Portuguese enclave. Police said they wanted to interview a French national but did not give any further details. The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said the killer was believed to have quarreled with the Indian and the Australian teacher, who had been living together at the commune.

Ankara continues 'purification' policy

ANKARA (Agencies) — The Turkish military regime appears intent on pursuing this year its policy of "purification" through judicial measures, with 9,817 prisoners awaiting trial, 6,442 still under investigation, and about 3,000 people facing a possible death sentence. According to latest official figures, 98 people have been sentenced to death since the military coup of Sept. 12, 1980, and 11 leftists, five rightists and eight non-political criminals have been executed, with 27,818 sentenced to prison terms from one to 36 years in jail by martial law courts. The year began with two new major trials. In the first, in Diyarbakir, southeastern Turkey, the military prosecutor sought death for 186 Kurdish separatists. In the other, in Istanbul, the prosecutor asked for eight to 15 years in jail for 17 prominent authors.

U.S. maintains Cosmos will crash

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Defense Department has disputed Moscow's claim that an errant nuclear-powered Soviet satellite posed no danger because it would burn up before re-entering the earth's atmosphere. "We're standing by our original projection that a Cosmos 1402 satellite with nuclear components will come down in late January," a Pentagon spokesman told Reuters.

The State Department said a U.S. search team was standing by in case the satellite crashed on land. Pentagon officials said earlier this week that the satellite appeared to be out of control. U.S. intelligence sources said the satellite's rockets should have boosted it into outer space when its power began to fail, but that it started to drop out of orbit instead due to a malfunction.

Naples ex-policeman killed by gunmen

NAPLES, Italy (R) — Gunmen Saturday night shot dead a recently retired police officer who had distinguished himself by fighting the Camorra, the Neapolitan equivalent of the mafia, police said. Angelo Facelli, 64, who as a brigadier in the paramilitary carabinieri had ordered the arrest of many "Camorristi," was fatally wounded after being hit in the chest by four bullets fired from a passing car as he walked home.

4 dead, 8 hurt in Australian fires

SYDNEY (R) — Four people were killed and eight injured in bushfires in two Australian states over the weekend, which authorities believe were started deliberately. Two volunteer firefighters were killed Sunday when their water tanker was engulfed in flames while they fought a blaze in the royal national park close to Sydney's southern suburbs. Eight more people were admitted to hospital where one was said to be in a critical condition. In Victoria, two bulldozer drivers were killed Saturday while helping to contain a fire near Gumeracha, southwest of Melbourne. The fire was still burning Sunday.

China edges towards ending scourge of people's communes

PEKING (R) — China is cautiously pressing ahead with plans to abolish Maoist people's communes as the basic level of local government in the countryside, the New China News Agency reported Sunday.

It said that in 69 counties and districts throughout China, the political work of the communes had been experimentally taken over by townships.

The township was the lowest level of rural local government before 1958, when Mao Tse-tung first established the communes in a move now regarded by many Chinese as over-hasty and too retained as an economic unit.

The official news agency quoted a civil affairs ministry spokesman as saying the experiments were "a major step towards changing China's rural administrative and economic structure."

Although the restoration of the township as the basic tool of local government is now certain, it appears that Peking has not yet decided whether the commune should disappear completely or be retained as an economic unit.

The agency said the experiments were designed to abolish the over-concentration of power in the commune system, in which economic, political and judicial decisions were all taken by the ruling Communist Party committee.

A new state constitution passed a month ago provides for nationwide restoration of the township. But it is vague about the economic future of the commune.

In many of the experimental pilot schemes, the commune has continued to operate as a purely economic organisation alongside the township.

But bolder experiments in which the commune has been abolished completely and been replaced by a township and some form of collectively-owned farming company are also being tried out, notably in the southwestern province of Sichuan.

His trip to Seoul on Tuesday and Wednesday for talks with President Chun Doo-hwan is Mr. Nakasone's first overseas tour since taking office in November. He goes to Washington on Jan. 18 for talks with President Reagan.

Japan rejected Seoul's initial request for a \$6 billion package in 1981 as too high. The Koreans dropped to \$4 billion and since then the two countries have been arguing over the details.

Two Japanese prime ministers—Eisaku Sato and Kakuei Tanaka—have been to Seoul since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1965. But their trips were mainly ceremonial and 64-year-old Mr. Nakasone will be the first Japanese leader to have talks on major issues.

By Eliot Taylor

Reuter

TOKYO — Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visits South Korea this week to try to improve relations clouded by his historical animosity and marked in recent years by growing economic rivalry.

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Last week's announcement of Mr. Nakasone's visit has fuelled speculation that final agreement has been reached and the deal will be clinched during his talks with President Chun.

Bilateral defence roles

The visit comes at a time when the U.S., which bolsters South Korea's defences against the Communists, is sending a large military presence and other aid, is urging Japan to shoulder a greater defence burden against rising

9th symphony performed in Lebanon casino

BEIRUT (R) — The Vienna symphony orchestra Saturday night gave a concert to mark Lebanon's emergence from eight years of turmoil in the first performance in the country by a top foreign orchestra for a decade.

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now promised to correct by 1985, were particularly galling to the generation of South Koreans who received "brutal treatment during Japanese colonial rule of their country from 1910 until 1945.

The issue also focused attention on more than half a million people of Korean descent now living in Japan who complain they are subjected to discrimination.

Leaders of Japan's Korean community, itself divided between those sympathetic to the North and others to the South, say Koreans are excluded from the state pension scheme despite having to pay taxes.

Non-nationalized Koreans residents of Japan, most born here, have to be fingerprinted by law at the age of 16. They are waging a campaign to have the practice abolished.

Alongside the long-standing cultural and social hostility, economic rivalry is a more recent facet of Japan-South Korean relations.

Japan has a trade surplus with South Korea — estimated by Seoul at about \$2.72 billion in 1982 — and President Chun is expected to press Mr. Nakasone to make moves to correct the imbalance.

At the same time, some Japanese industries are increasingly worried by rising competition from South Korean factories.

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The procurator-general criticised the Gorky authorities for complicity and said several policemen and law officials had been punished for not carrying out their duties.

The Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrei Sakharov, ordered into internal exile in 1980, was sent to Gorky.

Law and order has been a major theme of the Soviet media since the new party leader, Yuri Andropov, launched a major campaign against corruption and petty crime.

Last month, the leadership announced longer prison terms and increased fines for a variety of crimes.

In his Pravda article, Mr. Rekunov said: "Instances of covering up crimes are persisting in the organs of internal affairs."

He said that in the Republic of Georgia higher penalties for burglary offences had justified themselves and that other republics had adopted similar measures.

The procurator-general said criminals had often been restored to their former status in society. In future, people who ignored court decisions banning certain individuals from particular posts would be prosecuted, he added.

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